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Library Publishes Multimedia Treasury Of Motion Picture, Radio, and Television History

When *Scientific American* praised the ingenuity of the phonograph in 1877 by calling it a "wonder invention," film, radio, television, and their multiple spin-offs had yet to be born. A new collection of essays published by the Library of Congress documents the birth of these wonderful inventions which have come to loom so large in our lives.

Called *Wonderful Inventions: Motion Pictures, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound at the Library of Congress,* the book draws on the vast collections of the Library which include films, radio broadcasts, phonograph cylinders, records, transcription disks, and paper prints of movies, as well as photographs and music manuscripts. The book's 25 essays, 400 pictures, and accompanying album of two 12-inch records cover the infancy of the recording and film industries and their turbulent early history. The beginnings of conscious artistry are reflected, and eruptions of genius by directors, cameramen, actors, and composers are illuminated. The contributions of D. W. Griffith, Victor Sjöstrom, Satyajit Ray, André Malraux, Emile Berliner, Charlie Chaplin, Laurence Olivier, Luciano Pavarotti, Victor Herbert, David Raksin, Fred Steiner, and Walt Disney are among the many specially highlighted in this 384-page volume.

The authors of *Wonderful Inventions* write from a variety of perspectives. They include participants, on-the-scene observers, interviewers, researchers, historians, scholars, Library of Congress staff members, and donors of important collections. Some articles focus on the political influence of the media, some concentrate on their entertainment aspects, while others chronicle the rediscovery of lost films. Reminiscences are juxtaposed with in-depth analyses and range from

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There is no staff news insert in this issue of the LC *Information Bulletin.*

Wonderful *(Continued from page 273)*
the silent film era and early days of the recording and television industries to the present age of highly sophisticated techniques, such as those employed by the Disney Studios and the makers of *Star Trek*.

The two 12-inch records that accompany *Wonderful Inventions* present selections from David Raksin's scores for the films *Separate Tables, Carrie, Force of Evil, The Redeemer, Unicorn in the Garden, Giddyap,* and *Madeline* and excerpts from Scott Bradley's music for a Tom and Jerry short—all of which are discussed in the book's two essays on Hollywood film music.

The book is further enhanced by more than 400 stills, frame enlargements, and other illustrations (some in color), more than 60 musical examples, biographies of the 21 authors, and an extensive index.

Wonderful Inventions is edited by Iris Newsom and introduced by Erik Barnouw, Professor Emeritus of Dramatic Arts at Columbia University, producer of *Decision*—an award-winning film series on constitutional law—and author of many books on the mass media. Mr. Barnouw was chief of the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division from 1978 to 1981.

Wonderful Inventions is clothbound in a 12-by-12-inch format and is available at $40 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, (Stock No. 030-00109-1); or in person from the Sales and Information Counters in the Library's Jefferson and Madison Buildings.

Hearings Conducted on Registration Of European Mask Works

The Patent and Trademark Office of the U.S. Department of Commerce conducted a hearing on July 23 on whether it should issue an interim order under section 914 of the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984 (SCPA) to permit members of the European Economic Community to register the mask works of their semiconductor chips with the Copyright Office.

Under section 914 of the SCPA, the Secretary of Commerce may extend the privilege of obtaining interim protection to nationals, domiciliaries, and sovereign authorities of foreign nations provided certain statutory criteria are met. The Secretary of Commerce has delegated his authority to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks. Guidelines for the submission of petitions for interim protection were published last November.

Two statements were heard, one from R. Michael Gadbaw, an attorney with the law firm, Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer and Wood, on behalf of the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA), the other from Robert J. Coleman, head of the Intellectual Property and Unfair Competition Division of the Commission of the European Communities, which was representing the European Economic Community (EEC).

In his statement, Mr. Gadbaw indicated that the SIA "strongly supports" the initiative to extend the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act to the EEC, whose market for semiconductors is the third largest in the world behind the United States and Japan. However, the SIA also noted that at present, "the topographies of semiconductor products are not effectively protected by existing legislation in all member states of the European community. Protection available to semiconductor producers, where it does exist in member states, varies widely from country to country and is at best uncertain."

Mr. Coleman began his testimony by explaining the nature of the EEC and its legislative process. Founded on the Treaty of Rome, the EEC has its own legislative powers and institutions. Its laws are made by a decision of the Council, of which the member states—namely, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany, United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland, and Greece—are the voting members.

In regard to semiconductors, the Commission of the European Communities has announced its intention to propose the adoption by the EEC Council of a directive "to create a legal framework for the protection of semiconductor designs in every member state." The proposal will probably be made in November, and will then be passed to the consultative institutions of the EEC, specifically, the European Parliament, and will finally be considered by the Council. Once adopted, the directive will create legal obligations for member states.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

The proposed directive is general, leaving the choice of legal method and form to member states (some of which will probably desire to maintain a copyright approach, while others a sui generis form of protection), but specifying fundamental features of the protection, particularly those that have to do with: (a) what should be protected; (b) under what maximum formalities; (c) in whose favor; (d) against what acts; and (e) for how long.

Given the complexity of a legislative process that involves ten, soon to be 12 states, it will be another 18 months to two years before the EEC begins working on the proposed directive, after it is accepted. In the meanwhile, Mr. Coleman implied that the EEC is counting on the United States through its Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984 to provide the necessary protection, allowing the European countries the time to improve the protection available for semiconductor products. On this basis of long-term international protection, Mr. Coleman claims that "it is in the United States' interest to grant petition and temporarily extend protection to semiconductor producers of the ten member states of the European Economic Community."

Report on a Meeting of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSC) held its seventh annual meeting since the publication of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR 2) at the Palmer House, Chicago, on August 22–23. In a special session JSC heard from the publishers of the rules a proposal for a special reprinting of AACR 2 to appear in 1988, the tenth anniversary year of the original publication of these rules. JSC accepted the proposal. The reprinting will consolidate the revisions, additions, etc., approved since 1981 with the 1978 text. In order to have all decisions made by December 1986, in preparation for a 1987 delivery of the text for the reprinting to the publishers, JSC will meet twice in 1986, in the spring in Canada and in the fall in Britain. Highlights of other agenda items follow.

JSC approved a Canadian proposal for the addition to AACR 2 chapter 25 of provisions for arrangements of popular music. All three Library of Congress proposals were also approved: provisions for the description of compact disk sound recordings in AACR 2 chapter 6; provisions for the description of videodisks in chapter 7; and a revision of footnote 4 to rule 22.3C2 in chapter 22, which will allow headings for writers in Hebrew and Yiddish to be based on romanizations found in their publications, no matter where they live.

Items that might roughly be called "computer software" also received the attention of JSC. As a consequence, AACR 2 chapter 9 for "machine-readable data files" will be expanded to cover the relatively new software material that is now entering so many library collections.

The cataloging rules referred to above as the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* 2nd edition, popularly known as AACR 2, are maintained and kept up to date by JSC, which is an international committee representing four countries—Australia, Britain, Canada, and the United States. This committee is made up of the following members:

Australia—Elaine Hall (deputy cataloguing librarian, State Library of New South Wales), representing the Australian Committee for Cataloguing, which speaks for the National Library of Australia, the Library Association of Australia, and the Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographic Services.

Britain—Joyce Butcher (head, Records Creation Branch, Bibliographic Services Division, British Library), representing the British Library, and Eric Hunter (senior lecturer, School of Librarianship and Information Services, Liverpool Polytechnic), representing the Library Association.

Canada—Jean Weihs (course director, library techniques, Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology, Toronto), representing the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, which speaks for the National Library of Canada, the Canadian Library Association, and the Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation.

United States—Helen Schmierer (head serials librarian, University of Chicago), representing the American Library Association, and Ben Tucker (chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress), representing the Library of Congress.

Editors—Michael Gorman (director, General Services Department, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and Paul Winkler (retired, Library of Congress).

Jean Weihs, the Canadian member, is currently chairman of JSC, and the secretary is Avie Stein of Toronto.

All persons named here attended this meeting of JSC. Laurie Bowes, of the Canadian Library Association and chairman of the Common Revision Fund maintained by the publishers of AACR 2, and Gary Facente, associate executive director of ALA's Publishing Services, also attended to present the publishers' proposal for the 1988 reprinting of AACR 2 mentioned above. The meeting was an open one, and several librarians in Chicago attending the meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) were also present as observers. —Ben R. Tucker

Report from the 20th Annual Convention of Jewish Libraries

The 20th annual convention of the Association of Jewish Libraries (AJL) was held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 23-26. Sharon Horowitz of the Descriptive Cataloging Division and Theodore Wiener of the Subject Cataloging Division attended from the Library of Congress. Mr. Wiener wrote the following report on the proceedings.

The keynote address was delivered by Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver of The Temple in Cleveland. Although his synagogue has what is believed to be the largest library for such an institution in the United States, with a collection of over 40,000 volumes, Rabbi Silver cautioned his listeners against overreliance on the written word. The earliest writings were not only outpourings of religious feelings by prophet and psalmist, many of whom may have been illiterate, as recorded by their disciples but also the more mundane records of tax collectors and royal officials, who circumscribed the lives of their subjects with burdensome regulations. From internal evidence, the mnemonic devices in rabbinic literature indicate that memorization of texts was the rule in early times rather than reading them from a book. This made for greater spontaneity and genuine involvement with the ideas that these texts attempted to convey. Dr. Silver deplored the decline of memorization in present-day education. He said he is trying to promote it in his own religious school, because he believes that the students will carry away much more of the core of their religious teachings in this way.

Since the AJL has two interest groups, the Synagogue, School, and Center Division (SSC) and the Research and Special Library Division (R&S), parallel meetings and workshops were held to accommodate their differing concerns throughout the convention.

On the morning of June 24, R&S heard Bella H. Weinberg, associate professor of library science at St. John's University, Jamaica, N.Y., and consultant to the Yivo Institute of Jewish Research in New York City, on "Judaica and Hebraica Cataloging Networks and Bibliographic Databases." As Judaica study programs at American colleges and universities proliferate, cooperation in this area is of increasing importance. Some of the major Jewish libraries exchange cataloging data for Hebrew books not yet covered by the Library of Congress. The Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) is developing a capability to produce Hebrew cataloging data in vernacular form to feed into the MARC database as it has done for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean materials. Dr. Weinberg has been commissioned to produce a Hebrew character set for this project. As for the Judaica databases, there has been little coordination so far. The *Index to Jewish Periodicals,* published in Cleveland, and the *Index of Articles on Jewish Studies,* prepared at the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem, have not been put online yet, so that in the latter index, which is the more comprehensive of the two, 23 separate volumes have to be consulted. This is about to be remedied for the latter at least.

"From the Old World to the New, Some Tales of Rare Books and Manuscripts" was the topic addressed by Brad Sabin Hill, Judaica librarian at the National Library of Canada in Ottawa. Author of a beautifully produced catalog of a collection of rare Hebrew books and manuscripts presented to his library, he has come across many fascinating items that challenged his imagination for correct identification. There was an incomplete copy of a Hebrew Pentateuch, that had been identified variously as having been printed as an incunable in Lisbon or in Salonica in 1520, when finally a complete copy was found that indicated that the work had been printed in Constantinople in 1505. There also was a manuscript in Hebrew characters produced by an immigrant from Lithuania, who came to the United States at the turn of this century. Written in Hebrew characters, it first could not be deciphered, but after some study was determined to have been an autobiography written in a Yiddish code to hide unpleasant family quarrels.

At the same time, the SSC librarians held a workshop on "Helpful Ideas for Day School Librarians," moderated by Hazel Karp of the Hebrew Academy, Atlanta, Ga. The day schools are private schools under Jewish auspices offering both a general and a Jewish curriculum. In recent years their number has increased, so that a considerable minority of Jewish young people receive their education there. A library stocked with books for both curricula can be used to show the interrelation between Jewish and general history. Thus, the tendency to see Jewish life in a vacuum when these subjects are taught under different auspices is avoided.

This was followed by a program entitled. "Light Another Candle: Storytelling Sparks for Synagogue and Day Schools," chaired by Merrily Hart, of the Fairmount Temple, Cleveland. A good story, dramatically presented, is still the best way to keep the attention of the younger set, whose attention span is so limited. This can also serve as an incentive for using libraries, as story books promise further entertainment.

The luncheon meeting was addressed by John J. Grabowski, associate curator of manuscripts, Western Reserve Historical Society, on the topic, "Jewish

Archives: Where Are Yours? Where Should They Be?" As American Jewry has come of age, archival material of synagogues—many of which date back more than a century—and local, regional, and national organizations have accumulated. National depositories include the American Jewish Historical Society at Waltham, Mass., and the American Jewish Archives at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, Ohio. Many regional and local organizations have transferred their materials to these national archives. Yet from a practical point of view, the main interest for the information contained in these depositories is in the local community, and their location close to their origin is most desirable. Yet most synagogues and societies are not equipped to maintain archives, which require special facilities for storage and professional guidance for management. That is why the Cleveland Jewish Archives have been placed with the Western Reserve Historical Society. They have their own personnel, but operate within the society's guidelines.

In the afternoon R&S heard a presentation on "The Background and Application of the Aleph On-Line Library Management System" by Judith Levi and Norman Rafaelowitz of the Aurec Information & Directory Systems Ltd., Ramat Gan, Israel, the company marketing this library system which is used extensively in Israel. It is an integrated system, keeping control over acquisitions, cataloging, and circulation. Readers have access through help screens, browse catalogs, and brief and full catalog entries. It also claims compatability with the MARC format.

At the same time SSC shared presentations on "More Great Ideas: New Directions in Library Programming," moderated by Manne Aronovsky of the Minnie Cobey Memorial Library, Columbus, Ohio. Changing interests and perceptions demand that the library should keep pace and have its hand on the pulse of the public it serves. Greater interest in all phases of the Jewish past and present, manifested by the growth of Jewish literature in all areas over the past decades, requires that the library reflect this reality and that it mirror the quickened pace of Jewish intellectul life.

In the evening the film, "Almonds & Raisins," was shown. It was a montage of Yiddish films of the 1920s and 1930s from Europe and the United States, reflecting the vitality of the Yiddish stage, which had a popular following at that time.

On the morning of June 25, Robert Singerman, Judaica librarian, University of Florida at Gainesville, spoke to R&S on "Compiling the Book-Length Bibliography: Concepts and Strategy," which was the result of his experiences in preparing such works on Spanish Jewry and anti-Semitism. After clearly setting limits of the areas of research to be covered, the compiler must search whatever sources he can find. In addition to bibliographies appended to research works and subject entries in library catalogs, sometimes booksellers' catalogs are an unexpected source for such works. The compiler must be motivated with the sixth sense of the detective to ferret out entries for his bibliography.

Stephanie M. Stern addressed SSC on "Cataloging without Computers: For the Large SSC and Small R&S Library." As librarian of the Leo Baeck Institute in New York, that specializes in the history of German Jewry, she surveyed the progress of her library over the past 30 years of its existence. In many respects this is a unique collection, its nucleus having been private libraries donated by Jewish immigrants from Germany, now being augmented more systematically by works falling within the sphere of interest of the institute. For practical purposes, she found the Library of Congress system of classification and subjects adequate to the needs of her library, as about half of its books are covered by Library of Congress cards. The rest can be integrated into the system with relatively minor adjustments of the classification schedules. The conversion of the classification system from an early informal arrangement to Library of Congress was carried out by a small staff utilizing the National Union Catalog available at a nearby university library.

This was followed by a joint session dealing with "Indexing Hebrew Periodicals," addressed by Elhanan Adler, assistant librarian of the University of Haifa Library, Israel. The *Index to Hebrew Periodicals* has been published by this library since 1977. One of the problems in the arrangement of such an index is the lack of uniformity in Hebrew orthography in certain areas, such as the addition of certain consonants to some words to make up for the lack of vowels in most Hebrew works. This practice is not followed consistently by most authors, and arbitrary decisions as to spelling for the uniformity of the index have to be made by the editors. In connection with this index, a *Thesaurus of Hebrew Indexing Terms* has been developed. This subject heading list with cross-references includes over 14,000 entries. It represents something of a pioneer effort in Israel, where library catalogs usually did not have subject entries, but achieved subject approach through a classified catalog based on the Dewey Decimal Classification. Of interest to students of archaeology is a forthcoming *Site Index to Major Israeli Archaeological Journals (1932–1977)*, that will be published by this library.

During the luncheon that followed, informal roundtables on various library problems made it possible to discuss topics of particular interest not otherwise dealt with in the formal program. They ranged from management problems in the various types of libraries served by the membership to matters of cataloging and

the place of the volunteer librarian.

Thereafter Edwin Black, author of *The Transfer Agreement,* gave an overview of his work. It deals with the arrangement for the transfer of property of Jewish emigrants from Germany to Palestine during the early years of the Hitler regime. Because the transfer of money from Germany was severely restricted during that time, and as only "capitalists," that is, those having £1,000 British pounds, at that time about $5,000, could immigrate without restriction to Palestine, the German government agreed to transfer this amount of assets in the form of German goods. As a result, thousands of Jewish families entered Palestine until the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, and the material they brought helped stimulate the economy there at a time of worldwide depression. Nonetheless, this arrangement was quite controversial within the world Jewish community, because it ran counter to an anti-Nazi boycott that had been launched by some American Jews as a protest against the persecution of the German Jews in 1933. A retrospective view probably vindicates this agreement, as these people were saved from certain death during the Holocaust, and a boycott could not have prevailed on the German government to change its policies.

The Sidney Taylor Book Awards for outstanding Jewish children's literature were made to Amy Schwartz for her *Mrs. Moskowitz and the Sabbath Candlesticks* and to Uri Orlev for his *The Island on Bird Street* at the banquet that evening. Miriam Chaikin received the Sidney Taylor Body of Work Award for a series of books on the Jewish festivals. For the first time a reference book award was presented to Louis Feldman for *Josephus and Modern Scholarship,* a massive bibliography of works on Josephus, published between 1937 and 1980, with critical evaluations. In accepting the award, Dr. Feldman, professor at Yeshiva University in New York, repeated a sentiment expressed in the preface to his book that some foundations that usually fund research should follow the example of the Roman dictator Sulla, who transferred considerable property to a poet who had written an unflattering epigram about him, under the condition that he would never write again. Dr. Feldman suggested that the foundations at least require prospective authors to study the literature available before repeating the work done by others.

At the concluding business meeting on the morning of June 26, Edith Lubetski, librarian of the Stern College for Women at Yeshiva University, was installed as president for the coming year. She succeeds Mrs. Karp.

Report from the Special Libraries Association: 76th Annual Conference

The Special Libraries Association held its Annual Conference this year from June 8 to 13 in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, under joint sponsorship with the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services. The theme of the conference was "The Information Specialist: A Bridge to the New Communications."

The first General Session devoted to "The High Tech Revolution" discussed four different points of view. Robert Arnold Russel, the Canadian futurist, predicted that information technology was going to change five significant areas of society: education, health care, cultural institutions, government, and the corporate world. He described a Japanese robot, programmed with the contents of a complete encyclopedia, which in 1990 would answer reference questions and thus become the special librarian of the future.

Carrol Lunau, National Library of Canada, described the "terminalized" executive who is willing to utilize the latest technology to access relevant information. She described Canadian efforts to evaluate computer systems so that these could be used nationwide.

Frank Spaulding, Bell Telephone Laboratories, reminded the audience that special librarians are in the business of maximizing knowledge—they should not only be reactive. The presentation of information in a usable form is of specific value to the patron. He predicted that special librarians will start using artificial intelligence. We are already at the point where expert systems can synthesize and analyze information. Dennis Lewis, executive director of ASLIB (The Association for Information Management, London, England) predicted that by the year 2000 the librarian will be as obsolete as the brontosaurus. He foresaw an increased dependency on fewer people in the future. Information managers will deliver services in the form of electronic journals, videodisks, and videorecordings. The privatization of library services is a possibility in our future. Technology will change the professional role of information managers.

The first Picture Division program was devoted to a panel discussion on "Information/Image Retrieval Systems for Picture Librarians." The moderator was Richard Huyda, Public Archives of Canada.

Dennis Mole of the GEAC Corporation discussed the production of the Optical Digital Data Disk (ODD) for the Public Archives of Canada. The Gigadisk stores 20,000 photographic images; it currently takes six minutes to digitize a standard photograph. The Iconoscan camera contains an automated color wheel. It is not known what makes a disk deteriorate. Large

format engineering drawings 33"x42" can be digitized. This technology will make the servicing of oversize visual materials much easier because library patrons can browse through the collections using the optical digital disk.

Christopher Seifried spoke for Diane Hopkins on PHOCUS, a bibliographic data base for the conservation of photographic materials. This unique database contains 5,000 records and in addition to photographic records covers recent bibliographic citations on the emerging videodisk and digital optical disk technology and the preservation of magnetically recorded information.

Stephen Delroy described the Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN) that links 150 Canadian museums; 65 databases can be accessed through its 120 terminals listing information on four and a half million objects in Canadian collections. Artistic images, documentary images, maps, and charts are covered by these records; 200,000 changes to records are made monthly.

The National Gallery of Canada maintains the Artists in Canada database which is accessible online to museum staff only. By using this database, a researcher can locate works of art by a specific artist in the different museums of Canada.

Ernest Robl described PHOTONET, a computer utility for professional photographers. The speaker explained the use of the electronic bulletin board and led the audience through a sample PHOTONET session. Picture searchers can post requests on the terminal and photographers can answer these if their files contain suitable photographs. Many people can thus be reached in a single effort.

The session concluded with a general question-and-answer period devoted to analog and digital videodisks. Renata V. Shaw described the captioning of the Library of Congress videodisk using microcomputers, and Jerry Kearns discussed reader acceptance of the new technology.

The Picture Division business meeting began with a discussion of *Picturescope,* the quarterly journal that has not been published regularly. It was recommended that Jonathan Heller, managing editor, include a column with news concerning the Picture Division in each issue. Christopher Seifried, Public Archives of Canada, was appointed bulletin editor. The Picture Division currently has 204 members. The 1985–86 chairman, Ernest Robl of Duke University, felt that publicity should be stepped up to increase membership and participation. He is going to send out information packets to new members of the division.

Picture Sources IV, the basic reference book for visual librarians, will have to be updated. The machine-readable database is ready for a mainframe IBM computer which will make the fifth edition easier to compile. Picture Division members hope that anyone who is interested in the format or indexing of the fifth edition will contact Ernest Robl, Picture Division Chairman.

The 1986 annual meeting will convene in Boston. The business meeting concluded with a discussion of possible programs for that conference.

Another Picture Division program was devoted to a panel discussion on the topic "Picture Perfect: High-Quality Reproduction of Photographs for Publication."

The first speaker was Jack Sutherland, a color separation specialist with GB Graphics. He described the production of four-color separations from color slides using software-driven scanners to split the images into three primary colors, cyan, yellow, and magenta. The results obtained using modern technology to produce high-quality reproductions were remarkable in their sharpness and accuracy of color registration.

Allen Kehler spoke for the D. W. Friesen and Sons Ltd. Printing Company that has published many books dealing with 19th-century Canadian photography. Mr. Kehler pointed out that the choice of coated or uncoated paper could make a significant difference in any book illustrated with either black and white or color photographs. If oxidation has started in an old photograph, sometimes the printed image will look better. When planning the production of a photography book, an author should realize that glossy or matte paper can be chosen to create different effects.

Edward Cavell of the Archives of the Canadian Rockies described his experiences in producing photograph books based on archival collections. With the production of each one of his photograph books he has tried to collaborate with the printer so as to have each image appear as true to the original as possible.

The three speakers emphasized that a book is a team effort and the final result depends on the smooth cooperation of the color separation specialist, the printer, and the author.

The Annual Business Meeting of the Special Libraries Association was characterized by a buoyant feeling of optimism generated by the purchase of a building at 1700 18th Street, N.W., near Dupont Circle in Washington, D.C., to serve as offices for the Special Libraries Association. The association has 11,500 members, 2,614 of whom attended the conference in Winnipeg. H. Robert Malinowsky, the newly elected president of SLA, saw as his goals for the following year increased attention to public relations, more programs of professional development, a strengthened publications program, more continuing education offerings, and increased efforts to enrich the buildings fund.

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, October 15

☐ Organizational meeting to form a new Special Interest Group on Poetry. LC Professional Association. Room LM 403, 12:10 to 12:40 p.m. **For members and staff only.**

☐ The Gospel Workshop of America, American Folklife Center Concert. Coolidge Auditorium, 12 noon. Free, no tickets required.

Wednesday, October 16

☐ Concerts from the Collections, Music of Herman Berlinski. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. For ticket information, call (202) 287-5502.

Thursday, October 17

☐ Juilliard String Quartet. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. For ticket information, call (202) 287-5502.

Friday, October 18

☐ Juilliard String Quartet. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. For ticket information, call (202) 287-5502.

Tuesday, October 22

☐ "Encouraging Innovation: The Role of Managers," Ruth Person, assistant dean, Catholic University School of Library and Information Science. Special Interest Group for Managers. LC Professional Association. Room LM 403, 12:10 to 12:40 p.m. **For members and staff.**

☐ "Research Trends in the Manuscript Division at the Library of Congress," Paul Chestnut, Manuscript Division. Special Interest Group on American Studies. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 to 12:40 p.m. **For members and staff.**

☐ A Celebration of the Poetry Society of America's 75th Anniversary. Participating poets include Barbara Guest, Michael S. Harper, David Ignatow, Galway Kinnell, Grace Schulman, and Louis Simpson. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Thursday, October 24

☐ Juilliard String Quartet. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. For ticket information, call (202) 287-5502.

Friday, October 25

☐ Cervantes Symposium. Mumford Room, 2 to 4:30 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Continues on Saturday, October 26.

☐ Juilliard String Quartet. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Saturday, October 26

☐ Cervantes Symposium continues. Mumford Room, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Film, Pickford Auditorium, 8:30 to 10 p.m.

☐ Hindemith viola sonatas, played by Samuel Rhodes, viola, and Cynthia Raim, piano. Coolidge Auditorium, 5:30 p.m. Tickets for Saturday concerts may be reserved by phoning (202) 287-5502, between 9:30 a.m. and 12 noon on the Monday morning preceding the concert.

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Several different field trips were sponsored on the last day of the conference. One of these was a visit to the Royal Canadian Mint which produces coins for several foreign countries in a modern glass structure outside of the city. The Mennonite Museum at Steinbach was the next stop. This museum interprets the life of the Mennonites who left Southern Russia before the turn of the century to establish new farming communities on the Canadian prairies. The tour ended in St. Boniface where French nuns established a religious settlement in the 1840s and where French-speaking settlers still live today.

Picture Division members also visited the Winnipeg Art Museum which had a gallery devoted to Inuit art. An exhibit devoted to artists of Western Canada introduced participants to printmakers whose themes included the wilderness and untouched nature of the vast Canadian West.

—Renata V. Shaw

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